

S. Supreme Court Upholds Y. Loyalty Oath for Lawyers

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—A badly split Supreme Court continued to move away from its previous stand supporting the individual against the government by ruling that states may require a

IT Judged able to Meet Noise Limits

by Richard Witkin

YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Engine redesign and other improvements will enable the SST's supersonic transport to meet the noise limits set by the government, according to the government's SST Noise Committee.

The report made public yesterday by a seven-member committee of SST manufacturers says they can meet the 108-decibel limit laid down for all jetliners. Most of these are the Boeing 747 jumbo, and the rules. The 747 must meet the end of the year.

The committee also disclosed that the design changes will be made in the engine, the wing, the fuselage and the tail. The committee said the design changes will be made in the engine, the wing, the fuselage and the tail.

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Justice Black, speaking for the court, held that "views and beliefs are immune from... inquiries designed to lay a foundation for barring an applicant from the practice of law."

In other actions today, the Supreme Court ruled that a federal court may not block a state criminal proceeding already begun except to prevent "irreparable injury."

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loyalty oath before licensing lawyers to practice. It was the first time in recent years that a loyalty oath had been upheld by the high court. Taken with recent decisions regarding welfare recipients to permit case-workers to enter their homes and dismissal of other cases relating to individual versus state rights, today's ruling shows a further swing from the pro-individual rights stance of the court under former Chief Justice Earl Warren.

However, in two other related decisions, the high court refused to give the states further power to declare unconstitutional state requirements that prospective lawyers answer questions and provide lists of organizations with which they were or are affiliated.

The first decision, which split the court 5-4, involved a New York state loyalty oath.

Inquiry Justified

Speaking for the majority, Justice Potter Stewart held that "a state is constitutionally entitled to make such an inquiry of an applicant for admission to a profession and to require that the applicant be a person of good character and sound mind and body."

Justice Stewart said he could find no showing of intent by New York state to penalize political beliefs.

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An Inverness, Miss., resident probing the wreckage of her home yesterday.

In Mississippi, Nebraska

Nixon Declares Tornado, Snow Disasters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday declared the Mississippi Delta a major disaster area as a result of dozens of tornadoes which killed 83 persons and destroyed an estimated \$7.5 million in property Sunday. Meanwhile, destruction and death were caused by twisters that struck in Fayetteville, N.C.; Columbus, Ohio; South Carolina; Georgia; Florida; and Indiana.

An additional death toll of at least 17 was attributed today to late-winter snow that crossed Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska yesterday. Heavy-snow warnings were posted for parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, southeastern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine as the storm headed southeast. In addition, Illinois and much of Michigan were warned of snow-and-wind threats.

Following a request by Gov. James J. Egan, Nebraska also was declared a disaster area today by the President.

Presidential designation of a region as a disaster area authorizes the spending of federal funds for relief in clearing storm debris, restoring public services and providing special employment for those thrown out of work by a disaster.

Two tornadoes hit Fayetteville and other parts of North Carolina's heavily populated Cumberland County late yesterday. At least two persons were killed, more than 30 persons were injured and property damage was said to be extensive.

Among places damaged were an orphanage, where several children were reported injured, and a Veterans Administration hospital. Homes were reported destroyed, power and telephone lines downed and numerous business places severely damaged in Fayetteville.

Other towns in southern North Carolina hit by twisters were Wade, Falcon, Eastover and Bead.

Have in Ohio

At least two tornadoes skipped through the densely populated east side of Columbus, Ohio, Sunday. Seven persons were reported injured and five buildings leveled as the twisters cut a three-block-wide path.

The President declared Mississippi's delta region a disaster area at the request of Gov. John Bell Williams.

Government officials were already in the area to coordinate federal relief efforts.

The tornadoes, which may have numbered as many as 100 according to official estimates, moved through both Mississippi and Louisiana, leaving hundreds homeless and virtually destroying the community of Inverness, Miss.

Volunteers were probing the widespread rubble for more victims, especially at Inverness, a town of about 1,100 residents 90 miles north of Jackson. In Inverness 90 percent of the business area was blown apart and about 75 percent of the residential area destroyed.

Ald poured into the tornado.

5 Minutes Cost

Him Many Second Thoughts

driven Mississippi Delta, coordinated by the Red Cross, which set up refugee centers in ten towns.

2,350 Homeless

Gov. Williams reported that 1,500 were homeless in Leflore County alone, and 850 more were being housed in temporary shelters in Sunflower County.

Mississippi hospitals late today said they had admitted at least 300 persons and treated and released another 300. However, those statistics did not include persons cared for at six hospitals in the center of the storm area.

Gov. Williams, after flying over the tornado area by helicopter, called the damage a "disaster of major proportions."

"I don't think it was possible to compare the damage to Hurricane Camille," he said, "but it's more spotted. The experience of Camille has been a factor in the way relief efforts are going." Several hundred persons died when Camille hit the Mississippi Gulf Coast one and a half years ago.

Nebraska National Guard men used four-wheel-drive vehicles to provide essential services in the storm areas of their state. Virtually every school in the eastern part of Nebraska was closed today for the second straight day.

All highways in Kansas were either closed or almost impassable. Trains and buses were stranded and some 500 persons were reported stuck on the Kansas Turnpike as snow piled into 15-foot drifts.

Blizzard conditions continued last night in parts of Iowa, where winds of up to 60 mph whipped a foot of new snow. Officials feared that a rapid melting of the snow could cause flooding.

Under the program, surplus commodities are sold to foreign governments for local currency. The local currencies then are returned to the host governments in the form of aid, including military aid.

Sen. Proxmire said great good had come from the program by feeding the hungry, improving conditions in developing nations and training and educating thousands of persons in modern techniques and skills. But he said the use of the funds for military purposes was "a corruption of the idea."

Vatican Official To Sign Nuclear Treaty in Russia

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 23 (AP)—Pope Paul's leading foreign affairs expert will fly to Moscow this week to sign the treaty for non-proliferation of atomic arms, the Vatican announced today.

The Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's top expert on contacts with Eastern Europe, will officially sign the treaty Thursday.

The Vatican announced last New Year's Day that it wanted to sign the document to give moral support to the principles upon which the international accord is based.

Colombo Returns From Frank Talks With Nixon

Anti-Filibuster Bloc in Senate Beaten Again

Reformers' Leader
Blames Absenteeism

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Senate reformers were beaten by eight votes today in their second attempt in this session to cut off debate and force a vote on easing of the filibuster rule.

Today's cutoff vote was only two better than last week's attempt, which failed, 48 to 37. Not one senator who voted then against the filibuster rule today.

The outcome of the vote today produced a dismal prospect for the reformers. They will get a third chance to break off debate a week from today, but unless they make a substantial improvement in their showing, all chances for breaking the filibuster against easing the rule will be finished.

Lower Ratio Sought

While some improvement is expected, it is doubtful that they can switch enough votes to their side. Reformers want to lower the ratio needed to cut off the legislative blocking tactic of extended debate—or filibuster—from two-thirds to three-fifths. They contend that a two-thirds majority is simply too difficult. It has been achieved only eight times in 33 years.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, one of the co-sponsors of the reform plan, pleaded with supporting senators to be present next Tuesday. He blamed absenteeism for his side's relatively poor showing today.

However, even if all of today's absentees were present next week, it appears that Sen. Church's bloc would be able to count on no more than 56 votes. This is more than the reformers have ever received in a generation of trying but is still less than the required two-thirds.

Georgia Boy, 14, Gets Life Term for Rape

MARIETTA, Ga., Feb. 23 (UPI)—A 14-year-old boy was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday after pleading guilty to charges of rape, robbery and car theft.

Cobb County Superior Court Judge Harold C. Raven imposed the sentence after the district attorney's office recommended life imprisonment. The youth was charged with raping a 27-year-old Marietta woman at knife-point after locking her four-year-old son in a closet.

Third Manson Girl Confesses To Role in LaBianca Murders

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP)—Slender Leslie Van Houten confessed yesterday that she helped kill Rosemary LaBianca, saying she joined Patricia Krenwinkel in "stabbing and cutting up the lady."

Miss Van Houten, 21, youngest defendant at the Sharon Tate murder trial, thus became the third of the three women defendants to make witness-stand confessions to murder.

Like the others, she attributed no role in planning or execution of the seven slayings to Charles Manson, leader of a hippie-style clan, who has been convicted with them of murder-conspiracy. The jury now is hearing testimony to decide whether the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment.

Leno LaBianca, a wealthy market owner, and his wife were slain the night after Miss Tate and four visitors to her home were shot and stabbed to death. Police called it a "copycat" killing.

Miss Van Houten said she entered the home with Miss Krenwinkel, 23, and Charles "Tex" Watson, 24, who is also charged with the slayings and due to stand trial separately.

She said they found the LaBiancas on a couch in the living room. Mr. LaBianca, she said, had been tied up. Others have said Manson entered the home, tied the pair, and left, sending the killers in.

Mrs. LaBianca led the two women into a bedroom. Miss Van Houten said, saying, "We'll give you anything." However, Miss Van Houten added, the woman suddenly grabbed a table lamp and moved as if to throw it.

"I saw the lamp coming down and I blocked it," Miss Van Houten said. "We fought and I threw her down on the bed and I tore the pillow case and put it on her head."

Miss Krenwinkel went into the kitchen and returned with some

Mitchell Will Sign Drug Accord in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and French Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin will sign here Friday an agreement establishing close cooperation between specialized services of the two countries in their fight against illegal drug trafficking, French authorities and the U.S. Embassy said today.

The agreement was drafted after Mr. Marcellin's recent visit to Washington. Cooperation between American and French narcotics squads already has led to the arrest of several dozen dope peddlers in recent weeks, French officials said.

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Obituaries

Frederick Reinhardt, Ex-Ambassador to Italy

ZURICH, Feb. 23 (AP).—Frederick Reinhardt, 59, former U.S. ambassador to Rome, died here last night of an apparent heart attack.

He was stricken while driving through a village near here on his way to his home at Wohlen, 20 miles from Zurich.

Mr. Reinhardt was chosen ambassador to Italy in 1961. He had been ambassador to the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Reinhardt entered government service in 1935 and was appointed a Foreign Service officer in 1937. His first post was vice-consul in Vienna.

Later, before World War II, he served in the then independent Baltic states and in Moscow. During the war he was a political adviser to various military leaders in the European theater, including Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. After the war he served at the Atlantic alliance's defense college in Paris.

Between 1935 and 1957 he was ambassador to Vietnam, served for a time as counselor of the Department of State and in January, 1960, was named ambassador to Egypt.

Mr. Reinhardt was replaced in Rome in January, 1968, by Gardner Ackley. He retired from the Foreign Service shortly after and had worked since then at the Stanford Research Institute in Zurich.

Alexander Tsfasman

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The Ministry of Culture today announced the death yesterday of Alexander Tsfasman, 64, the jazz composer and conductor.

Mr. Tsfasman's activities in organizing the Soviet Union's first jazz orchestra in 1926 and his



Frederick Reinhardt

numerous compositions and orchestrations of foreign composers' works belied the popularly accepted idea abroad that jazz was banned here. The Russians, particularly in the Stalin era, preferred classical and folk music and the older generation frowned on jazz, but jazz always found an audience, especially among the youth.

Mr. Tsfasman introduced many American jazz compositions here, usually of the classical school.

A graduate of the Moscow Conservatory, Mr. Tsfasman was also the author of many songs and incidental music for the Soviet stage and cinema.

He was a former director of the All-Soviet Union Radio and Television Jam Band.

Yuri Durov

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Animal trainer Yuri Durov, 60, third

generation scion of Russia's greatest circus family, has died, the Tass news agency said today.

Mr. Durov toured the world with his troupe of performing elephants, horses, bears, dogs, seals and birds. His act was a feature of the Moscow Circus as recently as December.

Pierre Caron

CARACAS, Feb. 23 (AP).—French-born movie director Pierre Caron, who had been living in Venezuela for a number of years, has died here of a heart attack.

Mr. Caron began directing movies in France in 1917. He made 35 films, the best known of which was "The Man Who Sold His Soul to the Devil," starring Tino Rossi.

Frank V. Martinak

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 23 (AP).—Frank V. Martinak, 75, creator of "Don Winslow in the Navy," a comic strip which appeared in more than 200 newspapers, died yesterday.

Alexandre Breffort

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP).—French humorist Alexandre Breffort, 70, who wrote the book for "Iris La Douce," has died here, it was learned today. From 1933 until his death, he worked for the French satirical weekly, Le Canard Enchaîné, and wrote several plays and novels.

Barcelona Student Riot

BARCELONA, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Police arrested 18 people here yesterday as several hundred students smashed windows, interrupted traffic and overturned cars after a student assembly was broken up at Barcelona University.



BARRICADE BREAKERS—A column of riot police riding in armored personnel carriers moving into the rebel-held Sbarre district of Reggio Calabria yesterday.

Armored Cars Lead Assault

3,000 Police Invade Reggio Rebel District

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 23 (AP).—Three thousand policemen burst through the barricades of the rebel Sbarre neighborhood with bulldozers and armored cars today in a pre-dawn assault.

The assault, aimed at dealing a death blow to the city's waning rebellion, encountered relatively minor resistance.

But, as night approached, defiant townspeople rebuilt barricades in

another insurrectionist neighborhood, Santa Caterina, blocking access to the Autostrada del Sole.

Seven streets leading north out of this city of 140,000 persons on the southern tip of the Italian boot were blocked.

Police were waiting until daylight tomorrow to tear down the barricades.

Their attack on the Sbarre quar-

ter was one of the most clear-cut victories of police forces over the rebels since the city began its losing battle to become Calabria's regional capital more than seven months ago.

One day after he returned from Rome after consulting the Interior Ministry, the local police chief, Emilio Santillo, dispatched two columns of policemen and carabinieri into Sbarre behind 12 armored cars and four bulldozers.

The rebels were caught sleeping as the police rumbled through the barricades.

Policemen with machine guns look over rooftops and balconies to ward off snipers. Three hundred of the assault force wore bullet-proof vests.

Electricity in the entire city was shut off for half an hour before the assault because the rebels had warned that dynamite charges had been wired with electricity to blow up bridges when police crossed them. There was no indication that the bridges were actually mined.

Hundreds of youths ran out of their homes along the narrow, muddy alleys of the quarter and attacked the police with stones. Policemen drove them off with tear-gas barrages in minor, running battles that lasted several hours. There were no known injuries. One person was arrested.

Tonight, a few shots were fired at an armored car but no one was hit.

At dusk, Chief Santillo pulled most of his men out of Sbarre but said that armored cars would guard the four bridges leading into the neighborhood.

Helicopters flew repeatedly over the quarter, and 40 more armored cars waited on the outskirts of the city to move in if needed.

Earlier statements by McCartney registered his distrust of the Beatles' American manager Allen Klein.

But Lennon said the Beatles' company Apple Corps Ltd. was "full of hustlers and spongers" when Mr. Klein took control early in 1969.

"We have since discovered that around that time, two of the Apple cars had completely disappeared and also that we owned a house which no one can remember buying," Lennon said.

The staff came and went as they pleased and were lavish with money and hospitality," Lennon said.

Lennon said Mr. Klein dismissed incompetent and unnecessary staff and ended "hustling" and "lavish spending" at Apple offices.

Traffic Court Fine

In another development, a London court today fined Harrison £25 (\$60) and banned him from driving for a month for running his Mercedes limousine against a traffic policeman's legs three times.

Mr. Klein, Iain McLean, who also ordered Harrison to pay £15 (\$38) court costs, said:

"In my view, the most effective way of dealing with cases of this sort, whoever the drivers may be, is by means of a short comparative sharp disqualification."

Harrison was not in court but

"But Greatest Bass Guitarist"

Ringo Tells Court McCartney Always Was the Odd Man Out

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—John Lennon, George Harrison and Ringo Starr told the High Court today that Paul McCartney has been the Beatles' odd man out since their earliest days in Liverpool.

"I thought that Paul behaved like a spoiled child," said Ringo in a statement to the court hearing McCartney's demand that the Beatles' partnership be broken and a receiver named to handle assets.

"To my dismay, he went completely out of control, shouting at me, prodding his fingers toward my face saying, 'I'll finish you and you'll pay,'" Ringo said of a meeting with McCartney on release of Paul's solo album "McCartney."

"Told Me To Get Out"

"He told me to put my coat on and get out, so I did," Ringo said. But Ringo said that despite McCartney's action and differences presented in court, the four, together, could "make it up" as they have done in the past.

"Paul is the greatest bass guitarist in the world," Ringo said. "My own view is that all four of us together could even yet work out everything satisfactorily," Ringo said.

None of the Beatles was in court as the statements by Ringo, Harrison and Lennon, who oppose McCartney's action, were read by their lawyer Morris Finer.

Harrison said he walked off a movie set when McCartney "started to get at me" in front of cameras filming the Beatles movie "Let It Be."

"I had always let him have his own way," Harrison said.

"And into the bargain"

"At the same time I was helping to record his songs and into the bargain I was having to put up with him telling me how to play my own instrument," Harrison said.

Lennon said: "From our earliest days in Liverpool, George and I on the one hand and Paul on the other had different musical tastes."

"Paul preferred 'pop type' music and we preferred what is now called 'underground.' This may have led to arguments, particularly between Paul and George, but the contrast in our musical tastes did more good than harm, musically speaking, and contributed to our success."

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South Africa Expels U.S. Church Worker

DURBAN, South Africa, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—South African authorities have ordered an American lay church worker and his family to leave the country by May 23.

Howard Trumbull, his wife and four children held residence permits and have lived here for ten years. No reason was given for the expulsion order.

Mr. Trumbull declined to comment on what he thought might be the reasons for his deportation, but said he had been working in multiracial activities since he came to the country. He is the tenth church worker ordered to leave South Africa in the last week.

Soviet Envoy to Bonn

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Valentin Falin, 44, head of the German department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has been appointed ambassador to West Germany, Tass reported last night. He replaces Seymon Chasapkin, Soviet envoy to Bonn since 1966.

Surprise Offer Is Snapped Up

PARIS, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Baron Philippe de Rothschild, the Bordeaux maverick, has shaken up the wine market again, this time by cutting the price of his Mouton-Rothschild 1970 to half the price of 1969.

He did it, he said, to make the wine available once again to "deserving consumers."

The move was interpreted in the trade as a blow to American speculators who, operating on the theory that the price of fine wine can only go up, have bid top growths of Bordeaux and Burgundy out of the reach of traditional European markets in recent years.

Over the weekend, Baron Philippe offered a substantial part of his 1970 crop to the deserving at the equivalent of about \$5.70 a bottle at the

nevertheless, his house, like other owners of top-rated chateaux, would hold onto its 1970 until they are bottled next year—in expectation that the price would rise.

In past years, Baron Philippe has taken pride in obtaining top price for his Mouton-Rothschild, as a partial recompense for what he regards as the injustice of its rating in the grand classification of 1855, in which Mouton falls just below the "premiers crus"—Lafite-Rothschild, Margaux, Latour and Haut-Brion.

It was widely believed that he leap in prices in 1969, fueled by American speculation, damaged the French wine market. Prior will continue to rise, merchant said, but at a slower pace than should give consumers time to get used to them.

Mr. Gimestet added that,

U.S. Line to Give Stewardesses Maternity Leave

MIAMI, Feb. 23 (AP).—Pregnant stewardesses will no longer be fired but will be granted maternity leave whether they are married or not. National Airlines announced yesterday.

The airline said that it was not affected in its decision by a threat by stewardesses that pregnant cabin hostesses would picket the airline's golf tournament on March 20.

J.M. Rosenthal, the airline's vice-president for industrial relations, said that the company would grant maternity leave to any stewardess, provided she returns to work within 60 days after the birth of her child. If her doctor objects, she may remain on maternity leave for a maximum of six months.

Hirohito's Trip To Europe Set for Sept. 28 to Oct. 13

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (AP).—The historic European trip by Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako has been scheduled definitely for next Sept. 28 to Oct. 13. The government announcement today said the imperial couple will visit seven countries in this first trip abroad by a reigning Japanese monarch.

The Foreign Ministry also announced a precedent-shattering visit to Japan by Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and her consort, Prince Philip, at an unspecified date. No British ruler has visited Japan during his reign.

Hirohito, who will be 70 on April 29, and his wife, who will be 68 on March 6, will make state visits to Britain, Belgium and West Germany, on the invitation of heads of state there. They will pay unofficial visits to France, Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands; and in the emperor's first stop on American soil will stop over briefly in Anchorage, Alaska, on each leg of their journey.

The schedule: Sept. 27, leave Tokyo; Sept. 28, arrive Copenhagen; Sept. 29, arrive Brussels; Oct. 1, arrive Paris; Oct. 2, arrive London; Oct. 3, arrive Amsterdam; Oct. 4, arrive Geneva; Oct. 11, arrive Bonn; Oct. 14, arrive Tokyo.

Hirohito visited Europe in 1921 as the first Japanese crown prince to leave his country. The fall trip abroad will be the first for his empress.

French Continue Air Stalemate

PARIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The French air stalemate continued today with pilots and management of the three major airlines sticking by their positions.

For the second day running, 160 jet airliners of Air France, Air Inter and UTA remained parked here. Unions representing the 2,400 pilots and navigating officers to way accused the three state-owned airlines of blackmail in canceling all flights immediately after the flight crews ended a three-day pay strike at midnight Sunday.

The airlines have pledged to keep their planes grounded until an agreement is reached, at the same time branding the pilots' demand as impossible.

Poles Give Frenchman 4 Years as Smuggler

WARSAW, Feb. 23 (AP).—Jes Chardot, a 46-year-old French businessman, was sentenced to four years jail and fined \$50,000 today for smuggling gold bars as rubble pieces into Poland.

In passing sentence, the Warsaw court took into consideration Chardot's poor health and that he would serve time far away from his family, according to the official Polish news agency. The prosecution said he had cheated the Poles out of \$170,000. Chardot was arrested over a year ago.

Mouton-Rothschild Halves Some Prices

By John L. Hess

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He did it, he said, to make the wine available once again to "deserving consumers."

The move was interpreted in the trade as a blow to American speculators who, operating on the theory that the price of fine wine can only go up, have bid top growths of Bordeaux and Burgundy out of the reach of traditional European markets in recent years.

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NCE

Béjart in Paris

by David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Maurice Béjart and his Ballet of the 20th Century, back from a week stand in Brooklyn, seems to have been a success and, in part, a bloodbath, as in Paris ten-day stand at the National Populaire with a relatively new work seen here.

The maestro and his Brussels troupe have any link after this half-New York debut, they are to the right place. Paris is second home and the seats at the TNP have been sold for the 11 dances that end Sunday. Thursday they were packed 2,500-plus unconditional admirers, or so it is, for they broke into almost ritual rhythmic about ten seconds after each ballet.

This first of two probing given here was, in fact, relatively subdued, by classical, relatively. It was also an all-program—or almost all—most characteristic, and by ways the most successful, was "Offrande graphique," for which the company is, perhaps, an ingeniously given credit; choreography. In any the whole company is in stage even while the scene is being seated, doing crosses and whatnot with



Ballet of the 20th Century rehearsing "Actus Tragicus."

a studied, yet engaging non-chalance. Things get going when Maurice Béjart tosses off the famous 32 fouettés of "Swan Lake" fame, and the company gets down to business. The "choreographic offering" of the title has its musical equivalent in Bach's "Musical Offering," parts of which are used, broken up, commented on, and parodied by a huge battery of percussion instruments played by one man—Fernand Schirren—whose energetic performing above and behind the dancers was sometimes the most interesting movement on the stage. The troupe was divided into two

units, the "classical" one led by the formidable Paolo Bortoluzzi and the parodistic one by Micha Van Hoek. The humor was a bit heavy at times, but it was all good, straightforward fun that gave the whole company a chance to show itself off. Thereafter Béjart was treated with respect and there is the rub. A choreographer who takes formidable and highly individual music as a point of departure is somewhat in the position of an opera composer who takes a great classical play for a libretto—it is a contest that someone has to win, and someone loses. Béjart's inven-

tion simply runs out before Bach's. But it is no crime to lose to Bach, and "Sonata" (Sonata No. 5 for violin and harpsichord) has the considerable virtue of being a very attractive showcase for the willowy elegance of Suzanne Farrell, while "Actus Tragicus" (Cantatas 106 and 51) performs the same service for Bortoluzzi. Appearing separately on programs with greater contrast, both of these ballets come off to greater advantage. Coming one after another, the points at which they fall back on mere repetition and time-marking are more ruthlessly exposed.

COMMENT: Maurice Béjart and the New York Critics

BARNES has given Maurice Béjart and his of the 20th Century a drubbing these past few days. I don't know him to be creditable as St. Francis's corpse, I would assume. As it is, I find myself affirmed in a long-held opinion that critics are the people who don't have to their own opinion, is continuous, relative, and against Béjart?

don't a higher aesthetic up it is distance—has to be critic on the way he es, condemn or exculpate or parodies artists; thinking escapes when es that "a dance critic little effect on the box. He should have seen dancing audiences and the quench for sudden, an defiance in shouting, after the public had d by the expert what to do is cowardly, too, to comfort from his col-sharing the distaste for

t, as well as his means, loss of and Don Mc-reflexive bodies with ght of their own, but s nevertheless—possees earned their qualifications. Measurably, they have ted to making New York ter dance capital. But ve described Béjart as rarely resourceful dance." Paolo Bortoluzzi's "a well-danced." Gielgud's Webern as "tanced" and the whole s "dismal failure." This thing more grotesque rt shrift. It is wholly ag. And how about coming down from the sheet the wounded with unt "I can imagine no rator ballet company to appear with re-

corded tapes." Well, at least Béjart's elout in the international dance scene is nodded to with that inadvertent adjective "major." Years ago I learned that the critic must describe, not opine, must evaluate the performance on its own terms, not his. A studio is where teachers issue instructions and correctives. Performance is where a reviewer reports an event in fair representation. It may be that failure inheres within any newspaper critic's job. Flaubert once said that "The only way not to be unhappy is to shut yourself up in art, and count everything else as nothing." Relevant as this sounds, it does not apply to the critic. Habitual passive presence before a practicing and practiced art leads not to expanded experience but to stulteness. You begin to look without seeing. Listen without hearing. Read without feeling. A critic's visits are more or less compulsory, choiceless, commercial. He attends for a livelihood, not a life. The basic anomaly is that he, performer, takes or denies pleasure with out ever completing the traffic by giving. The critic is a non-creative, unoriginal person perpetually exposed to inventive and innovative personalities,

and this links him to a magistrate who, neither commits crime nor is victimized, only an administrator of arbitrary law as presumed protection against a supposed society. Béjart deserved a better critical filtering to the public than he got in America. All right, maybe he seems artificial when he could be artistic, cosmetic instead of beautiful, full of chicane rather than chic. Perhaps he mistakes volts for watts, or narrows too extensively. He might even offend for being French and collaborating with Wagner and Strauss. Probably boys shouldn't lie on top of boys on stage, and actual kisses oughtn't to be used between ballerina and ballerino, although the notices omitted comment on these heresies. If his orientalism in "Bakhti" mias and mask the purity of choreographic art, they are certainly better than the monstrous hybrids Barnes has watered with his patience elsewhere. Too, what's wrong with being derivative? Karl Philipp Emanuel was a greater innovator than his father, but I prefer Johann Sebastian. Now that the run is over and the damage done, more and more I believe Béjart fulfilled his and our art. He gave plea-

sure; he created enjoyment. Night after night at the Brooklyn Academy during intermissions, you could see enormous delight on the faces of the young audiences. Their smiles beamed until you were blinded when they spotted one of the dancers at the back, not dancing that night but watching his or her confrere on the stage. They recognized these strangers from Brussels, that is, those did who hadn't been turned away by the foul notices.

—FAUBION BOWERS

Béjart

HOW difficult it is for me to put into words all that my colleagues and I feel after three weeks of performances in New York. We have had a very positive experience, which will enable us to take an important step, not only artistically but even more in a deep human sense. For we have experienced the enthusiasm and love of an audience in another of the world's great cities, and it is this quality of response which nourishes every creative artist.

We leave New York with only one regret—the lack on the part of certain journalists in understanding my intentions as a choreographer and as a man of the theater. That a critic may oppose someone's aesthetic with his own is understandable, though it leads to a clarification of the critic's own mind rather than of the object of his criticism.

Like others, I have had my share of critics who accept me and those who reject me. But never before, in my 18 years as a choreographer, in a major or lesser city of the world, has a rejection of my work on the part of a journalist been interlarded with an abuse which attempts to reduce me to a provincial or, worse, to a cheat.

My indignation is tempered by a deep sadness over the attempt to reduce an artist, whose life is dedicated to his work, to the cheapness of a charlatan. Perhaps, if I could put into words here a few of the things which my audiences at the Brooklyn Academy of Music obviously responded to (for so many of them spoke and wrote to me), we can with a little patience bring such critics to an understanding that theirs is not the only road to Jerusalem.

I am often asked who my teachers are, where I derive my sources of inspiration, to which school I adhere.

My teachers have consistently been humanity, not in general but very specifically: people who respond to life with their emotions, their sounds, their gestures, the movements of their bodies. Thus, I find the sources of the inspiration for my ballets in the fantastic treasure of the

ART IN LONDON: Another Look at Andy Warhol

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The current event in the London art world is the Andy Warhol show, selected originally for the Pasadena Museum of Art last spring, and later seen in Chicago, Eindhoven and Paris. It has finally reached the Tate Gallery here. By Warhol's express wish, it consists of five series only—"Campbell's Soup Cans," "Disasters," "Flowers," "Portraits" and "Brillo Boxes," though many other aspects of his work are illustrated in the comprehensive catalogue.

Certain extremely interesting facts emerge from the exhibition so constituted. That Warhol's throwaway technique conceals a great deal more art and artifice than his from-time-to-time ingenious pronouncements would lead us to believe; that his work in color is infinitely more interesting than the black and white, and above all that Warhol is one of the most ingenious and subtle of colorists.

At the Hanover Gallery, Michael Vaughan's new paintings and gouaches are chiefly variations on the theme of a still life with cross and triangle; in effect, complex studies in perspective. Like giant illustrations of geometric figures and puzzles, each recession and relief of each object, its shadow and counter-shadow, for Vaughan manipulates multiple light sources, is represented on the flat canvas in trompe l'oeil. The next logical progression for



Andy Warhol

the artist would seem to be kinetic sculpture, by which he could multiply a hundred-fold his already considerable visual vocabulary.

Italian-born Clothilde Peplow has been a painter for more than 30 years, but has never

before shown her work. Her first exhibition, at the New Grafton Gallery, is of Mediterranean landscapes—Tuscany, Calabria, the Ionian Isles, the Cyclades and the Peloponnese—which she evokes with the greatest skill.

She has understood that the most typical feature of these ancient seagirt places is the trees; the distinctive shapes of oleander, pomegranate, fig and olive trees and the broom (plantagenet) shrub. She is inspired, as was the English Cavalier poet Edmund Waller by the venerable aspect of these ancient creatures:

"Bold sons of Earth! that thrust their arms so high As if once more they would invade the Sky. In such green palaces the first Kings reign'd Slept in their Shades, and Angels entertained. With such wise Counsellors they did advise

And by frequenting sacred Groves grew wise."

At the Marlborough Gallery, the veteran Italian artist Emilio Moriondo holds his first British one-man exhibition. He works very much in the Lombard tradition; but that, and the fact that he works within very narrow bounds, as did Morandi and others more successfully, is really no justification for the extraordinary tedium of these oils.

Whether cactus, sunflower, entwined vegetation, the undergrowth of olive trees, what one might old-fashionedly term leaf studies, even some expressionist nudes, all are painted in predominantly muddy brown and olive green colors, thickly impasted in symbolic horse-shoe shapes. The most apt comment on the collection was made by a sharp-eyed friend of mine: "They must all have been cut from the same roll of fabric."

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Rare Goya Painting To Be Auctioned

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP).—A rare painting by the Spanish master Francisco de Goya owned by American art collector Arthur Sachs comes under the hammer at Sotheby's auction in London March 24.

The work is a full-length portrait of Asensio Julia, Goya's assistant. Goya taught him to paint and the two men became close friends. Goya has inscribed the canvas: "Goya a su amigo Asensio" (Goya to his friend Asensio).

A spokesman for Sotheby's said the picture was considered the best example of Goya's work to appear in the salesroom for many years. "The last Goya we sold was in 1963 but that was only a minor work," the spokesman said. "This is a major work and it is also a rare one, probably rarer than Goya's portrait of the Duke of Wellington." The Wellington portrait brought \$140,000.

Verdi's 'Falstaff'

Verdi's "Falstaff," with Tito Gobbi staging and singing the title role, will be staged by the Marseilles Opera Feb. 26, with Manno Wolf-Ferrari conducting.

Reasonable Response From Israel

Israel has now formally abandoned its stand that no Arab government is capable of making peace—capable, that is, of accepting the permanency and legitimacy of Israel as a Jewish state. It has accepted as real and serious and as an appropriate basis for "meaningful negotiations" Egypt's expressed readiness to enter into a peace agreement. This is a major shift in perception and policy. For it is not just that Egypt's expression is the first Arab act that Israel has "viewed favorably" since the 1949 armistice. It is that, at least officially, Israel has changed its image of Egypt as a state politically and even psychologically incompetent to be a partner in a settlement.

Doubtless part of this image was owed to an Israeli tactic of playing hard to get, but also, perhaps, a judgment about the reliability and worth of Arabs. In any event, the more firmly Israelis convinced themselves that Arabs could not make peace, the less pressing they felt the need to make an effort themselves. This is why it is so heartening to find the Israeli cabinet matching Cairo's new reasonableness stride for stride.

No more than Egypt, to be sure, has Israel so far made any compromise on the issues, particularly—the cabinet noted Sunday—on the crucial border issue. Egypt's position is that the border already exists. It is the old (pre-1967) international line, and Israel should simply withdraw to it. Israel's position is that the old "armistice line" has no standing, and a new border can come into being only by being drawn up by the two sides in a negotiation. Egypt says the border is what you, Israel, must withdraw to. Israel says the border is what we, Israel and Egypt, must agree to.

Obviously, very different concepts of international relations are involved here. To

Egypt, resolution of the border is an act, complete in itself, to end the war and to seal Israel off from the rest of the Mideast in a way in which it cannot be sealed off now. To Israel, resolution of the border is a process by which to begin drawing Egypt into a continuing mutually valuable relationship. Cairo regards the border as a matter of pride and national territory. Jerusalem regards it as leverage for building trust and a regional community. These are major differences but, at least theoretically, they do not preclude eventual agreement on the location of the line.

As Americans and Russians should know from their own considerable unhappy experience, the matter of establishing patterns of coexistence between an open society and a closed society is exceedingly complex. Israel, of course, is an open society, much in the Western sense; Egypt is a closed one—anyone who has spent time both in Moscow and Cairo senses the likeness right away. As (or if) Israeli-Egyptian talks go on, it may well happen that these cultural differences—previously covered over from view by political disputes or by outright military hostility—will become more apparent. For instance, Egypt has yet to state publicly—that is, it has yet to tell its own people, to integrate its diplomacy with its domestic politics—that it is prepared to contemplate peace with Israel; its message to that effect went to Ambassador Jarring. But Israel, in responding to Jarring, publicized Egypt's favorable expression to him. Closed societies feel safer keeping secrets; open societies sometimes feel safer putting things on the public record. As we have said before, Ambassador Jarring has his work cut out for him. He will need time and skill, help and luck.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Soviet Jews

Thanks in part to the fury of the Soviet attack, the Brussels conference on Soviet Jewry which opened yesterday will receive worldwide attention.

The Kremlin has gone to incredible lengths to show its rage at this meeting. Crude Soviet diplomatic pressure has been employed to try to force the Belgian government to prohibit the conference; a delegation of pro-Kremlin Soviet Jews has been flown to Brussels to engage in counter-propaganda activities there, and Pravda has come out with the most vicious anti-Semitic propaganda—disguised as anti-Zionism—that it has printed since the days of Stalin's infamous "doctors' plot" in 1953.

This far-flung campaign is comprehensible only on the assumption that Moscow believes that a very large fraction of the three million or so Jews in the Soviet Union would leave if given the opportunity. It is young

people, many of whose parents had long since given up any emotional connection with Judaism or Jewish culture, who have been the leaders in demanding freedom and the right to emigrate.

The most alarming symptom now is Pravda's declaration that any Soviet Zionist—i.e., a Jew who wishes to migrate to Israel—is automatically "an enemy of the Soviet people." This is the language of the Stalinist purges of the 1930s when millions were killed or sent to slave labor. There are unconfirmed reports that Moscow is thinking of reviving its moribund Birobidzhan project and forcing large numbers of Jews whose loyalty is suspect to settle in that sensitive border region next to China. Any such tactics would only further alienate world opinion. Moscow would be far better advised to permit its dissident Jews to leave.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. and Outpolitik

The point is that though the Nixon administration is officially supporting the Eastern policy (of Bonn) nonetheless it is not prepared to talk on European issues so long as it is bogged down in Indochina. On the other hand it is commonly known that an accommodation on West Berlin would open up the road not only to the ratification of the treaties and precipitation of the West German dialogue with the socialist countries but also to the convocation of a European conference on security. The United States is not prepared for such a conference and its various implications. That is why it is playing for time.

—From *Slovo Powszeczne* (Catholic) (Warsaw).

Over-Ambition in Laos

Information about the aims and progress of the operation into Laos has been as murky and erratic as the weather in which the combatants are fighting. But a picture has emerged. The South Vietnamese advance has been slow and American helicopter losses high. The worst news is that one of South Vietnam's crack ranger battalions has been virtually wiped out.

At this stage the operation seems to be suffering from a case of over-ambition. President Nixon's desire to give the South Vietnamese greater military confidence while buying withdrawal time for himself, is becoming an obsession which could harm his friends more than his foes.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Egypt Means It

No Egyptian government is going to suggest making peace with Israel for the sake of propaganda. It is precisely the statement which all Arab governments have avoided making for a quarter of a century, and it must be presumed that if Egypt brought herself to adopt such an attitude now it is because she means it.

Attitudes in the Middle East have become so fossilized over the past 25 years that any deep change is bound to be greeted with incredulity. Yet it seems more than probable that, if Israel really wants it, she is now in a position to substitute a state of peace for a state of war with both Egypt and Jordan (for in this respect Jordan has for some time been only waiting for a lead from her larger partner).

—From the *Times* (London).

Wasps for South Africa

In spite of courageous spade-work to mitigate the consequences there will be hell to pay over the British government's decision.

The way for the decisions was paved by legal advice that Britain, according to the Simonstown agreement, was legally bound to supply the helicopters.

But there can be no doubt that this limited step is the beginning of fuller military co-operation between South Africa and Britain. Wasps will not be the end of the matter, for a handful of helicopters is not worth the vast political risks involved in the decision.

—From the *Burger* (Cape Town).



Revolutionary Modesty

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGERIA—The most distressing fact of this decade is that everybody professes deep concern with the fate of the underdeveloped or developing nations but nobody, especially those same nations, does enough about it. The result is that the gap between rich and poor countries continues to widen.

It is not that prosperous lands look the other way when the needs of the unfortunate and often newly independent peoples are mentioned. Because of their own internal problems and international disputes, they have hitherto failed to unite in addressing themselves to the problem.

The superpowers tend to regard international aid agreements either as opportunities for political advancement, military gains or ideological recruitment rather than plain human solace. The most flamboyant case perhaps has been the Aswan High Dam in Egypt, whose foreign financing and technical assistance helped swing Cairo from pro-American to pro-Soviet leanings.

Plagued by Instability But, while it is convenient to blame the broadening poverty gap on wealthier lands who believe either that charity begins at home or that it should serve a political purpose, major responsibility remains with the developing lands themselves. On the whole, they have shown less talent for administration and self-improvement than had been hoped. If one regards the lengthy list of coups d'état which have featured their political history, one is stunned by the degree of instability.

Gunnar Myrdal, famous Swedish sociologist and economist, addressed himself to implications of this aspect of the problem at an international conference in Minsk, U.S.S.R., last year. Part of his analysis has recently been published by the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. His crucial point is:

"There is in most underdeveloped countries no present sign that the social and economic inequality in agriculture will not continue to widen. Indeed at an accelerating rate. The quest for land reform is almost everywhere weakening, partly under the influence of the vision of the 'green revolution,' which is hailed as the solution to the agricultural problem."

In varying degrees almost every developing land relies heavily on agriculture, even the petroleum states which must use hard currency to purchase food, or those with a basic raw material like Congo's copper or Bolivia's tin. Yet, as Myrdal contends, "the rise after World War II of production and, in particular, food production has, in fact, been less a result of higher yields per acre than of cultivation of larger areas."

Use of Labor A consequence of this failure of agriculture even to keep pace with population growth is serious malnutrition in many underdeveloped lands, especially with regard to proteins. Moreover, Myrdal finds a contemporary tendency to over-utilize labor forces in agriculture because efforts to industrialize don't offer nearly as large an employment opportunity as has been expected.

The Swedish professor notes that a large part of the labor force in backward lands works only part time and inefficiently. Moreover, he argues that while land reform is frequently the first social change placed on the political agenda of new countries, "in almost every

case the reform has not been carried out, or has been carried out in a totally unsatisfactory way." One consequence is a trend away from the countryside and mass emigration to the cities where increasing slum problems result. These tendencies combined produce Myrdal's grim summation:

"If, at the same time, under-utilization of the labor force, and consequently poverty, is increasing in subsistence farming and among landless laborers, and also among people in the urban slums, the modern sector will have even more of an enclave nature than in colonial times."

These observations are of a global nature and not addressed to any

special region. Like North Africa, or land, like Algeria. The odd thing is that so many developing countries have made what they themselves call "revolutions" and yet Myrdal indicates the belief they haven't gone far enough. He says: "Underdeveloped countries must be prepared to induce far-reaching changes in their economic and social structures. Centrally placed among these changes must be land reform in the inclusive sense." In this connection I am reminded of the banner I saw hanging across a cooperative dairy south of Addis Ababa on a visit not too long after the creation of the new Algeria. "Long Live Revolutionary Modesty," it said.

Letters

Burchett on Alsop

I rarely find myself agreeing with Joe Alsop, but when he writes as in the Feb. 23 issue of your newspaper, that "if there is anything more trivial than yesterday's newspaper column, it is hard to know what it may be . . ." I could not agree more as applied to Joe Alsop. Except that this applies not only to his "yesterday" columns but to today's as well.

In all fairness however, Joe Alsop's columns, like wine, improve with age. Only you don't have to leave them so long. Usually a few days or a week. To uncorrupt them after a month gives me almost as much pleasure as reading Art Buchwald. No one among the big names of journalism has been wronger, longer—or with anything like the same compositeness.

His Feb. 23 piece is classical. Having advised the "War President" (see his Feb. 16 column) to jump into Laos, against the overwhelming majority it seems of even the President's normally bawlsch advisers, and seeing the messy result shaping up in Laos, Joe Alsop, with his usual contempt for his column readers, switches his tack.

In a typical "It's only Joe who knows" piece, he looks for victory in Cambodia to compensate for the disaster looming in Laos. "It is a ten-to-one bet," he writes, "... that only a tiny minority of those who have read these words will have grasped the fact that there is serious fighting going on in Cambodia. This is in the area of the Chup plantations and northwards . . ." Joe goes on to paint a picture of "gaily bodycounts" that prove the resistance forces have once again been wiped off the map.

Why do readers know what has been going on in Chup is that the U.S.-Saigon command has imposed a blackout and journalists are refused entrance to the area. What happened was that because of staggering helicopter and plane losses in Joe Alsop's Laos adventure (after all, President Nixon included Joe in) air-borne supplies were suddenly cut off from Joe's latest hero of the day, General Du Cao Tri. With not even gas supplies, Du Cao Tri lost 120 tanks and 30 other motor vehicles in the three days between Feb. 11 and 14. His screams for help to Washington went unheeded. Seven battalions of Du Cao Tri's troops and three tank companies were cut to pieces, 1,800 men lost in three days.

Incidentally, Joe Alsop has had the "Fishhook" and "Parrots Beak" areas solidly under Saigon-Lon Nol control since last May and he does not even attempt to explain why

Do Cao Tri's troops are battling. "It," writes Joe, the Ho Chi Minh Trail is cut. "It" the Cambodian operation is a success. . . "It" one might add, 40 million Indochinese and 700 million Chinese would only drop dead, Joe's predictions would all come true.

WILFRED BURCHETT.

Partiality?

Mr. Frank Schurgast's allusion (Feb. 18) to the Herald Tribune's partiality is certainly far too weak. He still does not imagine how far you are committed to publishing pro-Israel letters only when they are 1,000 percent moderate, whereas you do not mind publishing outrageous pro-Arab letters. Should extremism be the wish for military, political security, be a monopoly of the Arabs?

Ignoring facts, evolution, allowing Arab expansionist conquest to remain unabated while criticizing Israeli conquest (taking its origin in rightful and successful defense) will never bring peace. This attitude will lead nowhere.

MARIO CAJO.

Milan.

Capp's Patchwork

Sawagich, shingawich. What Mr. Schurgast (Feb. 18) and Mr. Kallischer (Feb. 20-21) did not notice—or chose to ignore—is that in the Feb. 11 strip Al Capp shows us a Moshe Dayan with a patch over his right eye while in subsequent strips the same Moshe Dayan is wearing a patch over his left eye.

Is Mr. Capp trying to confuse the Egyptians?

DAVID GEDULIN.

Paris.

The letter from Mr. Schurgast protesting Al Capp's caricatures of General Dayan and the Israeli Army might be either a subtle anti-Semitic slur or a plant by an Arab propaganda service. No Jew could possibly have written such uproarious nonsense.

THOMAS R. SYKES.

Rome.

For the Record

In the course of a letter, (Herald Tribune, Feb. 19) criticizing a column of mine, a reader named Philip Dallas gave what purported to be a direct quotation from the column: "Should we defend ourselves if the cost is high?" I have written no such sentence in that or any other column.

ANTHONY LEWIS

London.

A Monocled Eye's View Of Portuguese Guinea

By Jim Hoagland

TIME, Portuguese Guinea.—Each of the 10 bullets fired by the nervous young African soldiers kicked puffs of dust over the well polished combat boots of Gen. Antonio de Spínola, standing a scant four feet from the paper target board.

Geaturing through his monocle, the Portuguese leader of this embattled African territory called 40 yards downrange after each shot, "You can do better, senhor."

A dozen white officers, a few of them wearing pistols, and 70 African volunteer militiamen, cradling mortars, loaded machine guns and bazookas they were to demonstrate for Spínola, watched from the edge of the firing range.

The Portuguese general's show of confidence in the young African "marksmanship" and loyalty was a characteristic moment of bravado in Spínola's campaign to halt Africa's most successful guerrilla movement, which threatens to wrest this small, undeveloped West African country from Portuguese control.

Some independent observers accept Spínola's claim to have temporarily halted the once seemingly irresistible momentum of the guerrillas' drive for an independent Guinea. He has done it, Spínola tells visitors, by stealing the nationalists' revolutionary thunder and carrying out their program of reform for them.

Swooping about the marshy, thickly forested countryside in helicopter, and outfitted in monocle, leather gloves that he rarely removes and a patrician air of unbending military sternness, Spínola can conjure up an image of Adolf von Schöckel, a German general in World War II, and his family had close links to Portugal's fascist premier, the late Oliveira Salazar.

But many of his visits are to promise villagers more schools, hospitals and homes. He claims to be a better social revolutionary than the Marxist-inspired African nationalists he is fighting.

The guerrilla leaders "were right in the beginning," Spínola says in an extraordinary concession, and that their uprising was a spur for badly needed social reform. But now, he continues, the guerrilla activity is harming the country's chances for development.

More recently, Spínola pledges to withdraw Portuguese combat troops and to turn the government of Guinea over to Africans "in the shortest delay."

Will Negotiate Indefinite as the pledge is, it is still out in front of the official positions being stated in Lisbon. So is Spínola's offer to negotiate with the African nationalists over the future of Guinea, without preconditions.

"If they have a better solution for Guinea, we should discuss it," Spínola said recently in an interview. In Lisbon, the official view is that Portugal will not talk to the guerrillas under any circumstances.

Such ambiguity causes some observers to wonder if Spínola is following, or trying to create, policy on the future of Portuguese Guinea. It also raises the question of his own future ambitions, which seem to extend far beyond the frontiers of the African territory where he has been governor and commanding general for two years.

His bold style and claims of Portuguese military victories in Guinea have made him the most published figure in Portugal in the past six months.

Some observers, noting speculation that incumbent President Américo Thomaz may not seek reelection next year, believe Spínola could be Portugal's candidate for the 60-year-old Spínola—if his pacification plan is seen to be working.

The struggle for the hearts and minds of the Guinea people pits Spínola and his 30,000 Portuguese soldiers, aided by 5,000 African loyalist volunteers, against those he inspected in the small village of Tite a few weeks ago, against the estimated 6,000 well armed, well trained African guerrillas of PAIGC.

These initials, in Portuguese, stand for the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde. The nationalists are led by a well educated agronomist and skillful political leader, Amílcar Cabral.

The African party leaders indirectly acknowledge that Spínola is the most resourceful foe they have faced in their seven-year struggle.

But they dismiss his promises of long-term social reform and self-government as sham, and accuse Spínola of offering "blood and smiles," by stepping up military repression of Africans while paying off those who do. The guerrillas say they will negotiate only the independence of the country, which they call Guinea-Bissau.

At stake is a 14,000-square-mile African territory that has been largely neglected by the Portuguese in the five centuries since their explorers landed on its coast. The tropical climate, with breeding swamps and hostilities discouraged settlement.

About the size of Switzerland, Guinea does not have a railroad, or even a traffic light. Most of its 700,000 people live in isolated villages, and depend for their survival on rice and other crops they grow.

The modest cash economy is based on a small export of peanuts and palm oil to Portugal. Commerce is almost entirely in the hands of the country's 4,000 European residents, and Guinea's largest industry, a rice husking factory near the seaport capital of Bissau, employs 300 people.

At least 90 percent of the population is illiterate. Before 1963 the government had built only a handful of primary schools and one high school.

These conditions helped gain support for the military campaign launched by the African party in 1963. Operating from sanctuaries in neighboring independent African countries, the guerrillas attacked Portuguese garrisons freely.

By 1968, when Spínola was dispatched from Lisbon to take charge, the nationalists controlled half the countryside and perhaps as much of the population, outside experts estimate.

Instead of echoing Lisbon's claims that the movement had no popular support, Spínola seems to have begun immediately trying to take that support away from the guerrillas.

The result is the most concentrated application of counter-insurgency in Africa against the continent's best insurgents. In many ways, the struggle has become more important than the prize it involves.

Resettlement Populations are being resettled in what would be called strategic hamlets in Southeast Asia. This makes it easier for the government to build schools and hospitals for the people, and to protect them from guerrilla attacks, the Portuguese say.

If the villagers don't move, "we encourage them by destroying their old village," one Portuguese officer said in response to a question. "But some of them want to move," he added.

Others are gathered into the new villages after the guerrillas have been destroyed in the fighting between the Portuguese, who use aircraft and heavy artillery, and the guerrillas, who also have a large supply of artillery weapons.

At present, the Portuguese say, 85 percent of the population lives under their control, a figure hardly disputed by the nationalists.

Much of the resettlement and social reform is being carried out in the north and northwest sections of the country, where the Portuguese have had the most success against the rebels and where Moslem tribes traditionally friendly to the Portuguese are numerous.

The progress made in the last two years has clearly raised the expectations of the people in these areas. If it continues, the Portuguese may gain the time they say they need to develop an educated African population to run the country while maintaining strong ties to Portugal. If the progress comes to a halt, it is likely to be even easier for the guerrillas to recruit from an even more disillusioned population.

The government claims to have doubled the number of schools in the last two years. Official figures show 39,000 children in 366 primary schools and 3,000 in five secondary schools.

In a 60,000 population district around the small town of Tebena, Pinta, Portuguese soldiers have been pulled off combat duty and put to work constructing about 3,000 houses for the planned 173 resettlement villages being built here.

Each village will have a cluster of cement four-room houses, schools, a health clinic and a community hall.

Traditional chiefs, largely ignored by the Portuguese in the past, are now being courted. Large houses are given to cooperative farmers in some villages the Portuguese erect 10-foot-tall monuments honoring them. For Moslems, mosques are built and freestrip to Mecca provided for leaders. Land reclaimed from the swamps is being handed over to them.

Spínola and his aides are betting that these considerations will weigh more heavily with the African population than the party call for independence.

"The people of Guinea have sufficient maturity to prefer to be well governed rather than governed themselves," if such a choice ever has to be made, Spínola said. He added that Portuguese policies will lead to "simultaneous good government and self-government."

S. Seen Shifting Aerospace Focus

By Albert R. Karr
and Richard J. Levine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The government may abandon efforts to rescue Lockheed Corp., turning its focus to the entire ailing industry.

The government has considered apparently rejected several options to help Lockheed, including a plan to persuade owners of airlines to ground about 100 planes, to sell them to carriers or even the U.S. Air Force and continue buying planes like the Lockheed C-141.

But it is not in a mood to rescue Lockheed, especially that many members regard it as a "dead-end" case. The government is reportedly considering a plan to ground about 100 planes, to sell them to carriers or even the U.S. Air Force and continue buying planes like the Lockheed C-141.

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To Industry-Wide Problem Solving

And a plan to scrap used planes so airlines can buy new ones is considered extremely tentative, especially since the used plane market is in trouble.

Whatever its outcome, the Lockheed problem is likely to bring stronger emphasis on scattered U.S. government programs for helping the ailing aerospace industry generally.

The industry's fortunes have declined considerably in recent years. Aerospace employment, which averaged 1.4 million persons during 1968, fell to 1.08 million by last November. Prospects currently are for still further declines.

A Commerce Department analysis, not yet finished, will project a further decline in aerospace revenues this year after a leveling in 1970.

The industry's three major markets are shrinking all at once. The biggest is military aircraft, and the main buyer, the Air Force, is planning to spend only about \$3.5 billion in the fiscal year starting July 1, down from \$3.9 billion in 1970.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Exim Bank to Borrow

The U.S. Export-Import Bank has confirmed it will offer \$500 million three-month Eurodollar notes to overseas branches of U.S. commercial banks. Subscriptions for the 5 1/8 percent notes must be received by Friday. This is the second such offering by the Exim Bank, following a \$1 billion similar note issue at 6 percent on Jan. 25. The bank said allocations on the new subscription will be made in proportion to the Eurodollar holdings of the overseas branches in the four weeks ending Feb. 17.

Government analysts say the world aircraft market, long dominated by U.S. producers, threatens to turn more to concerns in other countries. Richard E. Cohen, an aerospace specialist at the Commerce Department, says European consortiums could get half the U.S. makers' share of the world market in the next decade.

Thus government agencies are trying to stimulate U.S. aviation exports and check any swing away from reliance on U.S. manufacturers.

Both the Federal Aviation Agency and the Commerce Department have been encouraging more financing of aircraft sales by the U.S. Export-Import Bank and commercial banks. This summer, the FAA expects to start operations of the Private Export Finance Corp. (PEFCO), a combine of 54 major U.S. banks and aerospace firms being formed to attract new financing for heavily priced U.S. exports like aeronautical products.

Switches Possible
The plan to encourage airlines to ground used planes and to buy new ones will probably be revised later in behalf of the whole aerospace industry. The administration will ask Congress to consider establishing a reserve transport fleet by authorizing the government to purchase the used aircraft.

Meanwhile, the Transportation Department is trying to get aerospace companies involved in mass transit. The department recently awarded Fairchild Hiller Corp.'s Republic Aviation division a contract to build an experimental safety car, and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration plans to ask three other aerospace concerns to bid on a tracked air-cushion vehicle line to serve Dulles International Airport in Virginia.

But switching to new products will not necessarily solve the industry's problems. Aerospace companies have already been involved in everything from crime-detection techniques to water-desalting without any major success.

Shipbuilding Totals
Japanese shipyards are now building nearly half the new ships on order throughout the world, Lloyd's Register of Shipping reports in its annual statistical review. The Japanese launched 10,476 million tons last year out of a world total of 21,69 million tons, taking a 48.3 percent share of the new-ship market. Eight of the nine biggest ships built last year were Japanese. The other big ship came from Swedish yards, which launched a record 1.71 million tons (one-third more than the previous year) to regain second place in the world table. The Swedes ousted West Germany despite a second successive year

of record output (1,687 million tons in 1970) for the now No. 3 nation.

Perseus Suspension Set
Massey-Ferguson says it plans to suspend manufacture of most finished products for a minimum of two to three weeks because of slow sales. The company reported a \$19.7 million loss in the latest fiscal year. Officials said 2,500 of 4,500 employees at six Canadian and U.S. plants would be laid off starting March 1.

Orders Rise in U.S.
New factory orders in the United States for durable goods rose 2.1 percent last month to a seasonally adjusted \$30.82 billion, the Commerce Department reports. The January increase, however, was compared with an upward-revised 5.5 percent December advance. January 1970, orders totaled \$28.83 billion.

Fuji Develops Alloy
Fuji Electric Co. says it has developed a conductive aluminum alloy that could reduce the cost of making electric motors. The alloy has electrical properties comparable to those of copper, the company said, but costs 20 to 30 percent less. Fuji plans to begin using the material in motors this year.

Pergamon Profit Seen
Pergamon Press Ltd. of London apparently had a small profit in its first fiscal quarter ended Dec. 31, Saul P. Steinberg, chairman of Leasco Data Processing Equipment, told the Leasco annual meeting. Leasco owns about 36 percent of Pergamon and ordered an audit last year which showed Pergamon had substantial losses in recent years rather than the profits it had reported.

GATT Sets Informal Parley To Thaw Out Trade Climate
GENEVA, Feb. 23 (NYT)—The world's leading intergovernmental agency on trade policy has scheduled an informal meeting at which senior government officials will be expected to discuss how to revive the stalled drive for the liberalization of trade.

The off-the-record informal session of the 78 member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was set yesterday by the agency's council of permanent delegates for April 28, 29 and 30. At the same time, the council fixed for Nov. 15-16 GATT's next full-dress assembly.

The informal April meeting will help the organization span the longest gap yet between its formal sessions, the last of which was held just a year ago. The failure to convene the assembly earlier is an indication of what qualified sources closely associated with GATT term the agency's "deep trouble."

Marking Time
The GATT assault on trade barriers has been mostly marking time since the successful completion of the 1967 Kennedy Round of tariff-cutting negotiations.

Although much preparatory work has been done, there has been no political drive for a new phase of bargaining for trade concessions at the multi-nation level that has been the GATT hallmark.

The United States once provided the major push inside GATT for trade liberalization, but this drive has not been forthcoming from the Nixon administration, many trade officials say.

The deep differences between the United States and the EEC over policies affecting trade in farm products likewise helped block any multilateral assault on trade barriers.

It is because there is little hope that any major progress can be made that the April meeting is being kept informal. Such meetings place the delegates under no obligations to come up with agreed "conclusions" or to issue any statements.

What is hoped is that the informal talks will help prepare the way for substantive action by the time the assembly meets.

House Unit Clears IET
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ)—The House Ways and Means Committee tentatively approved today the extension of the interest equalization tax until March 31, 1972. The 0.75 percent tax on foreign security purchases by Americans from foreigners, due to expire at the end of next month, is aimed at improving the U.S. balance of payments.

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Unilever Group's Profits Down in Fourth Quarter

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The giant Anglo-Dutch Unilever group reported today that net profits dropped 15 percent in the final quarter of 1970, to take results for the full year down 5.5 percent from the 1969 level.

The group had warned, in its November report, of a 1 percent slide in nine-month net and that year-end earnings would continue to be depressed, in particular by mounting prices for oils and fats, the building blocks for the group's food, toiletry and other product lines.

Unilever also cited today general cost increases and the effects of price controls in several countries which kept selling prices a step behind cost hikes.

On the plus side, the group noted substantial profit recovery in detergents and its United Africa group and plantations.

Fourth-quarter profits amounted to \$17.4 million (\$41.76 million), down from the 1969 period's \$21.5 million. Of the total, the Dutch half of the partnership earned \$10.5 million, down 21 percent from 1969 performance, and the British half, \$6.9 million, down 16 percent.

Group sales in the quarter jumped 16 percent to \$746 million from \$644 million in the 1969 period. Of 1970 revenue, \$296 million came from the Dutch (up 14 percent) and \$450 million from the British (up 18 percent).

For the full year, consolidated profit totaled \$76.9 million, down from \$81.6 million. The Dutch arm earned \$47.3 million, 11.3 percent less than in 1969, but the British turned in a 4.6 percent profit gain at \$29.6 million.

Sales for the group in the year rose 14 percent to \$2.77 billion from the year-earlier \$2.51 billion.

National Westminster
LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ)—National Westminster Bank reported today that net profits last year rose 10 percent to \$25.78 million (\$57.75 million) from \$23.46 million in 1969.

The bank declared a final dividend of 8.25 percent, making the year's payout 15.5 percent, up from 14.5 percent in 1969.

BOISA Reports
LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Bank of London and South America (BOISA) today announced its 1970 group net profit climbed about 50 percent to \$2.5 million.

IOS Ltd. Shares Hit Record Low
GENEVA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The share price of IOS Ltd., the parent company of Investors Overseas Services, dropped to an all-time low of 85 cents bid in Geneva over-the-counter trading today.

The drop followed an announcement yesterday of the suspension of sales of the troubled offshore mutual funds company's remaining two funds traded in Switzerland—International Investment Trust and IOS Venture Fund International.

The suspension became mandatory after the sponsoring bank, Caisse d'Epargne du Valais, withdrew as a sponsor.

IOS Ltd. shares were listed in June 1968 at \$10, rose to more than \$30 within a few days and then slowly dropped as the IOS financial troubles deepened. For the past half-year the share has been traded at around \$1.

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A Public Company Established in 1962
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Stock of the Month Club
Special Offer

1. The Stock of the Month Club concentrates on supplying its members with one recommendation each month.

2. In the event that there is no worthwhile recommendation available on any given month, the Stock of the Month Club will so advise its members and subscriptions will be extended.

3. In the event that we should receive some important information prior to our issue date, a special bulletin will be sent out without any additional charge.

4. The Stock of the Month Club will not only tell its members when to buy but also, what is even more important, when to sell. Our past recommendations have been:

June Cenco Instruments at \$17 now \$44 7/8 an increase of 178%
July Syntex at \$25 1/8 now \$46 3/4 an increase of 100%
Aug. Eausch and Lomb at \$34 3/4 now \$55 an increase of 58%
Sept. National Patents at \$27 1/2 now \$74 an increase of 188%
Oct. Pittston at \$37 1/4 now \$43 5/8 an increase of 17%
Nov. Union Pacific Corp. at \$44 now \$58 7/8 an increase of 16%
Dec. Data Processing at \$10 1/4 now \$14 1/8 an increase of 37%
Jan. Savoy Industries at \$3 1/2 now \$9 an increase of 204%
Feb. Tishman Realty at \$22 3/4 now \$26 1/4 an increase of 15%

5. Take advantage before March 1, 1971, of our extended special introductory offer for a 12-month subscription at \$100.

6. Please be advised that the Stock of the Month Club is not a dealer or a broker. All transactions must be done through a regular stock-broker or bank.

February 18, 1971.

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I include herewith check of \$100 to become a member of the Stock of the Month Club for a 12-month period _____
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Prices in N.Y. Wander Into Plus Ground

Speculation on Moves By Nixon Spurs Gains
By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT)—Prices wandered indecisively today on the New York Stock Exchange before firming slightly at the close.

Following two days of stable declines, the market benefited from a strong undercurrent that overcame the weakness in the first hour of trading. Afterwards, a mild recovery got under way and at the closing bell the Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.03 to 870.

Trading activity today was little changed, at 15.08 million shares from the 15.24 million turnover, yesterday's falling market.

The major outside news influence was President Nixon's anticipated statement on construction wages, brokers said. And therein hangs a tale.

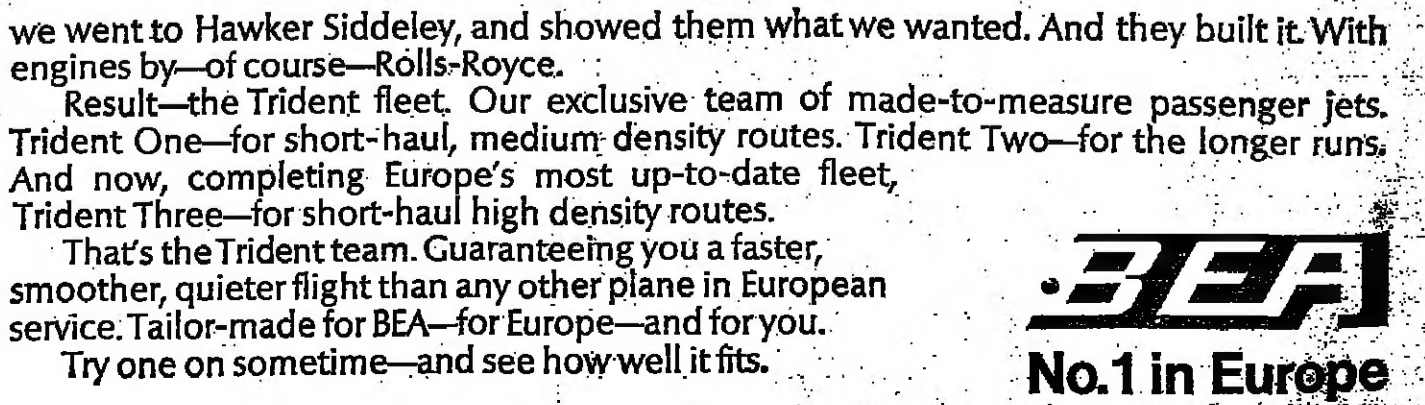
Shortly before 11 a.m., Treasury Secretary John B. Connally told Congress that the President later in the day would make "it abundantly clear that state-mandated wage controls must be exhibited by management and labor" to curb inflation.

That led to wide-scale speculation that wage

1974	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
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